

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1822.

No. 101.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

To a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error of superstition and fanaticism, gradually passing away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to incite a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dispelled, the love of religion be incutated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in storied ignorance the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not exhort to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,
HAVE on hand the following articles,
which they will sell at very reduced
prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25
and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of SAM, sometimes calls himself Sam Overtown; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled, wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ankle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to him delivered to me, or secured in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.
Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. January 1, 1822.

A. Thompson N. Johnston, 2
Frederick L. Avery, James Jackson.
John B. Ashe, K.
Mrs. A. R. Anderson, Nathaniel King.
B. L.
Eliza A. Branton, John Long,
Jehu Bird, John Latta,
Josiah Brinkley, Thomas Lynch,
John H. Brantly, Thomas Latta.
Mrs. Abigail Brown,
John Boone,
Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, M.
Charles Buck, Edward McDade,
James Bishop, Hugh Mulholland,
Wm. T. Muse,
Wm. Barclay, John Murray,
Mrs. Mary Bigelow. Levi McCollum,
C. Mrs. Hannah McIntyre,
Duncan Cameron, Nancy Minor,
John Carrington, Laurence Mason,
Archibald Carrington, Wiliam P. Mangum, 2
Wm. Clancy, Isam Matthews.
Edward McDade,
Hugh Mulholland,
Wm. T. Muse,
John Murray,
Levi McCollum,
Mrs. Hannah McIntyre,
Allen Nobles. M.
O. Nancy O'Farrell,
Henry O'Daniel.
P.
John Cameron, Thomas Picket,
John Coleman, Wm. N. Pratt,
James Check, John Powers,
John Check, Wm. R. Picket.
D. R.
Valentine Dawalt, Thomas Ringstaff,
David W. Dickinson, 2 Jacob Riley,
Thomas Day, John Roberts.
Adam Douglass, 3
Peter Doubt, John Roberts.
John Dennis. E.
F.
G.
H.
I.
J.
K.
L.
M.
N.
O.
P.
Q.
R.
S.
T.
U.
V.
W.
X.
Y.
Z.

Patsy Eastes, Thomas Evans,
Edmund English, Martha Eastes.
F.
John Ferrington, Mary Flintoff,
Mary Fous.
Thomas Faustett, Adam Trotter,
G.
Mrs. Milly Garrard, or Israel Turner.
John or Carter Ger-
rard. V.
H.
Wm. Huntington, Mrs. Sarah Watson,
Willis Harris, 2 Nathaniel Ward,
Mildred Hall, Miss Benj. Webb,
Gilbert Hart, James Wilson,
Lemuel D. Hatch, David Woods, sen.
Mrs. Ann Hill, Joseph White,
Wm. Holden. Wm. William,
Thomas Jones, Diana Waters,
John Vanhook, Jr. Wm. Ward.
J.
R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 1. 99—

NEIGHBOURHOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The subscriber purposes commencing a school, in the neighborhood of James Webb, near the head of Tar river, Person county, N. C. on the 2d of January, 1822, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, and the common branches of English education. The price of tuition for the languages, will be 20 dollars per annum; the price for English various, but less. The neighborhood is healthy, and board may be obtained in respectable families at 50 dollars per annum. The year will be divided into two sessions, with a vacation between.

Samuel H. Smith, A. B.

Dec. 29. 99—3w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

99—3w

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing to commence on the 28th of January.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks.

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONERY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entit- 500 dollars.

Titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entit- 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,] MANAGERS.
Hillsborough, May 2.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery will commence on the 26th day of January next; before which time all those having unsold tickets are requested to return them, or an account of their numbers, to

The Managers.

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of THOMAS & JOHN FADDIS, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 20, 1821. 93—

FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulky, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821. 92—

LATELY PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Young Communicant's

Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and

James Phillips, Ex'ts.

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq; whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec. 11. 96—

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

99—3w

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 28.

Mr. Russ, of Connecticut, and Mr. Walker, of North Carolina, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of state be directed to cause to be classified, and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, taken in pursuance of the tenth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States

district court therein; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd rose, he said, to submit a motion, relative to the execution of an act of the last session of congress, which had been the subject of much difference of opinion in congress, and in its effect, he had learnt, had produced much discontent elsewhere. For his part, Mr. F. said, he, as a supporter of that measure, had acted from the purest and most upright motives. He had very little doubt but that the law had been carried into effect with the same spirit as that which produced it. But, as there, were individuals who supposed that they had been aggrieved by the mode in which the law had been carried into effect, to place the matter in its proper light, in justice as well to those whose conduct on this occasion he supposed to have been misrepresented, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this house whether the army has been reduced, according to the provisions of the act "To fix the military peace establishment of the U. States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1821.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. con.

Mr. Trimble laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such communications between the government of the United States and France, or such other information respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded; respecting the seizure of the Apollo in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws; and also respecting the discriminations made in each country between its own navigation and that of the other—as in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. H. Nelson moved that when the house do adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next—which was carried.

Monday, December 31.

Among the petitions this day presented and referred, were two from the inhabitants of the states of Rhode Island and Maine, presented by Messrs. Eddy and Hill, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were respectively referred to a committee of the whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Floyd called for the consideration of a resolution by him submitted on a former day, calling for information from the president of the United States relative to the disbursements that had been made under the acts passed upon the subject of civilizing the Indians.

The house agreed to consider the same; when

Mr. Tracy moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following words: "specifying the times when, the persons to whom, and the particular purposes for which, the expenditures were made."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The speaker presented a communication from the navy department, estimating the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 tons weight of artillery to the mouth of the Columbia river at 25,000 dollars.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the said communication was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of occupying a military post at the mouth of Columbia river.

The speaker further presented a communication from the comptroller of the treasury department, containing an abstract of the outstanding balances due on the books of the third auditor of the treasury; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

An act to authorize the re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of N. York being under consideration,

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, moved to recommit the same, with instructions to amend by adding thereto a section, the purport of which was, that the materials of which Fort Clinton was composed, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the United States.

The recommitment was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Eustis, Cambreleng, and Cocke, and opposed by Mr. Colden—when the question was taken on the motion for recommitment without special instruction, and carried.

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved that when the house do adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

Wednesday, January 2.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill supplementary to "an act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war," which was twice read and referred.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following bill:

An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States is hereby authorised to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made, for a national road from the city of Washington to that of New Orleans; and for canals, from the harbor of Boston to the South, along the Atlantic sea-coast, and to connect the waters of the Ohio above with those below the falls at Louisville—Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumberland; designating what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation, and for communications between the Susquehanna and the rivers Seneca and Genesee, which empty into Lake Ontario; and between the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombecby rivers; and for such other routes for roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view. The surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the objects of this act, the president be, and he is hereby, authorised to employ two skilful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of —— dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the house then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, submitted by him a few days ago, requiring the secretary of state to cause a digest to be made of the returns of manufactures, &c.—and to cause 1500 copies of the same to be printed. The resolution was read a first and second time, and the question being on ordering the same to be read a third time—

Mr. C. explained the grounds of the proposition, which was, generally, that the returns procured with so much labor and expense, were, in their present shape, of no manner of use, and could only be made useful in the way proposed. He had followed the course taken in regard to similar returns of the late census, with the exception of placing the execution of the works in the hands of the secretary of state instead of the secretary of the treasury, presuming that the digest could be made by the clerks in that office, instead of there being 2000 dollars paid for executing it, as was, in regard to the last census, paid to Mr. Tench Coxe.

Mr. Cocke, desiring to examine this subject more thoroughly before acting on it, moved to refer the resolve to a committee of the whole, and

Mr. Campbell assenting to the motion, it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted in the early part of the session, requesting information from the president of the United States, relative to any misunderstanding which may have existed between general Jackson and judge Fromentin, in the territory of Florida, &c.

Mr. W. remarked, that he deemed the inquiry of the first importance, and if he had fully understood the reasons that had occasioned the previous postponement, they were founded upon an expected communication from the executive in relation to that subject, without a call from the house. But he (Mr. W.) had information on which he relied, that such was not the intention of the president, and, of course, it could not be indecorous to adopt the resolution.

The house, thereupon, agreed to consider the same; and

Mr. Tracy moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following words: "specifying the times when, the persons to whom, and the particular purposes for which, the expenditures were made."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The speaker presented a communication from the navy department, estimating the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 tons weight of artillery to the mouth of the Columbia river at 25,000 dollars.

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The speaker further presented a communication from the comptroller of the treasury department, containing an abstract of the outstanding balances due on the books of the third auditor of the treasury; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

An act to authorise the re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of N. York being under consideration,

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, moved to recommit the same, with instructions to amend by adding thereto a section, the purport of which was, that the materials of which Fort Clinton was composed, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the United States.

The recommitment was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Eustis, Cambreleng, and Cocke, and opposed by Mr. Colden—when the question was taken on the motion for recommitment without special instruction, and carried.

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved that when the house do adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

Wednesday, January 2.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill supplementary to "an act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war," which was twice read and referred.

Mr. M'Lane thought, if an inquiry was to be made, it should be broad enough to enable the house to avail itself of all the information of which the case was susceptible. He wished the house to be put in possession of the sentiments and views of the executive in relation to the subject. The conduct of his subordinate agents was called in question. The opinion which the president entertained had not been disclosed. It might, perhaps, if obtained, relieve the house from any further trouble. He therefore moved to add to the reso-

lution a further request, that the president of the United States would communicate to the house such parts of the correspondence of the late governor of Florida with the executive as have not been heretofore communicated, and which may be consistent with the public interest to disclose, touching the proceedings of the said governor during the period of his government of Florida.

The amendment was agreed to; when the question on the resolution, as amended, was taken, and carried.

The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of state, in conformity to an act of congress to fix the compensation, &c. of the clerks, &c. of the different departments; which, on motion of Mr. Little, was laid on table, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, January 3.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to provide for the discipline of the militia of the United States; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. submitted for consideration the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional national armory, to be located on the Western waters.

On request of Mr. Cocke, of Ten. who desired time for a consideration of the subject, and by consent of the mover, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Whitman,

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12 guns each, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States in the West Indian Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling and piracy.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on the subject of the apportionment of representation according to the fourth census, presented a table showing the results of the various ratios, which had been prepared for the committee, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed. It is expected that this important committee will report immediately—on Monday at latest.

Mr. Smith, of Md. then moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1822.

[This motion, being not in regular order of business, required an unanimous vote to carry it.]

Mr. Cocke, of Ten. objecting to the motion, Mr. Smith got at his object another way, by moving to postpone all orders of the day which precede that to which he had referred—which motion was agreed to, 68 to 44; and the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

Mr. Smith, of Md. handed to the chair two letters from the secretary of war to the committee of ways and means; which were read.

[The letters, dated Dec. 17 and 22, which Mr. S. handed in, state that the appropriations for the quarter master general's department, and the Indian department, are exhausted, and that the appropriations for the pay and subsistence of officers of the army will be so

at the close of the year; and that a partial appropriation, for 1822, of \$150,000

for the quartermaster's department, 100,000 dollars for the Indian department, and of 300,000 dollars for the pay of

the army is necessary. There is also

a deficit in the appropriation for revolutionary pensions; for 1821, of 451,866

dollars, and the sum is necessary to complete the payments to pensioners

for the year 1821.]

After considerable debate the blanks in the bill were filled up as recommended by the war department. The committee rose and the house confirmed all the appropriations, except that which provides for the Indian department, which on motion of Mr. Ross, was not included.

Mr. Ross, moved that the question of

congruence, so far as it related to the

appropriation for the Indian department, be taken by yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to, but before the question was put, the house adjourned.

Friday, January 4.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the manufactures, and the promotion of the national industry, reported, as he stated, by instruction of a majority of that committee, the following resolve:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject.

And the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Butler,

Resolved, That the committee of

ways and means be instructed to consider the expediency of changing the duties of all kinds of paper imported from

'ad valorem to specific duties.

Mr. Metcalfe submitted for considera-

tion the following resolve; which lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to submit to the house any information which he

may have of the condition of the sever-
al Indian tribes within the United States
and the progress of the measures hitherto
devised and pursued for their civilization.

The house on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. then agreed to take into consideration the unfinished business of yesterday—(the bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of 1822, &c.)

Mr. Randolph moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole house, with a view to bring into maturity discussion and review the undefined appropriation that had been asked for by the secretary of war.

The question on recommitment of this bill was put and carried; and the house immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill.

Mr. Chambers moved to insert, after the words "for the current expenses of the Indian Department," the words "including a deficit of 70,000 of the appropriation for that object in the year 1821" \$100,000.

Mr. Smith remarked that the adoption of that amendment would save the committee of ways and means a great deal of trouble.—Mr. S. then recurred to the letter of the secretary of war to show that the amount asked for, however convenient it might be to cover a deficit, was not solicited for that purpose. If the house should feel that they were sufficiently informed on the subject to justify an unsolicited appropriation he did not feel inclined to oppose it—especially as he believed it would be fairly applied, if applied at all. Mr. S. then took a general view of the situation of our Indian affairs, in relation to the several subjects of annuities, trade, civilization, &c. and showed that the bill under consideration was not affected by them, its object being totally dissimilar and distinct.

After considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The speaker presented to the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, containing a report from the director of the mint; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The speaker also presented to the house a communication from the treasurer department, relative to sick and disabled seamen; which was referred to the committee on commerce, and ordered to be printed.

The speaker also presented to the house a communication from the treasury department, relative to sick and disabled seamen; which was referred to the committee on commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair laid on the table a resolution calling on the proper department for information touching the operation of the old bankrupt act, the number of cases arising under it, &c.

A journal to monday.

INDIAN CORN.

How to make a double crop on poor ground.—Plough up your ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring. At the opening of the spring, when the frost is out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good

order for preparing to plant. Take of slackened ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster, one third; mix them well together, and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in your hand, cover it well over in the usual way.

The corn will grow up strong and green, and will grow finely, and retain a strong vigorous growth and green colour, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest land. The writer of this has tried this experiment for two years, and has tested the value of this mode of culture. From 22

acres of very poor ground, which was entirely exhausted and worn out, he raised 130 barrels* of long corn, the cob of which was much

longer than the usual size. Upon the

strongest land, many of the cobs contained twenty-four rows of seed upon a cob. It is well to remark that this same piece of ground was put in corn about three years before, and scarcely produced the seed. It was sown in rye, and the crop of rye was scarcely worth cutting—it was plashed and sowed in clover, but the clover was scarcely to be seen.

It came up well, but not having sufficient nourishment from the soil it died away. It was then used as a pasture until two years after, when the want of other ground induced the writer again to try a corn crop on it, with the use of ashes and plaster combined, as before stated; and such was the crop it yielded, that his overseer, and all who saw it, were astonished at the quantity produced by this experiment.

To be convinced more certainly of the experiment, the writer took a field adjoining, nearly the same quality—this field, also, having been worked upwards of forty years, without the aid of manure, plaster or clover to reanimate it, was seeded in corn last summer, and may contain twenty-five acres;

the overseer states in a letter to the writer, that he lofted eighty barrels of corn, and supposed that he had

about one half lofted, making one hundred and sixty barrels of corn from twenty-six acres of poor fields. This field I manured in the hill with sixty bushels of ashes from the soap boilers, and twenty-five bushels of plaster, all of which only cost ten dollars. If for the expense of ten dollars in ashes or plaster, more than

subordination and outrage, still continue to disgrace the country—the counties of Limerick and Cork, in particular, presents a melancholy scene of disorganization." Several detachments of troops from England, had either arrived in Ireland, or were on their way to that country.

The son of gen. Freyre was killed in a duel at Paris, on the 8th ult. He was quite a youth, and his opponent, who purposely provoked the meeting, was a veteran duelist. The affair engrossed much of the public attention.

Gen. Bertrand has arrived at Paris—he lives retired, seldom sees any one except his family and a few friends.—An ordinance of the king had been promulgated, unsolicited, repealing his sentence, *par contumace*, and re-instanting him in his rank and honours; it was highly approved of by all.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 28th October, represent the fever as rapidly declining.—The cannon were fired at Barcelonetta on that day, in consequence of there having been no death or new case announced. One of the French doctors (Mazet) sent to investigate the cause of the disease, had died at Barcelona; the others, three in number, had escaped the contagion.

A most tremendous gale of wind was experienced on the coast of England, on Sunday the 4th of November, in which a great number of vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost.—We do not find the names of any American vessels among them.

Dutch papers of the 5th of November, furnish the official details of the conquest of Palembang, by the Dutch military and naval forces in the East Indies. They lost in the two actions which were fought, 75 killed and 237 wounded.

The Courier, of the 8th ult. says—"General vives, the Spanish minister to America, has arrived at Liverpool."

Courier.

A Hamburg mail bringing papers to the 8d instant, arrived this morning. They mention, under the date of St. Peterburgh, Oct. 15, that the town of Uralsk, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was burnt to the ground on the 23d July.—Nearly two thousand houses were destroyed, besides two christian churches and a Tatar mosque.

Augsburg, Oct. 27.

Letters from Constantinople speak of a division between the Janissaries and the government. The influence of the English minister at Constantinople is greater than ever; he has already dined several times with his highness, an honor which no diplomatic personage ever enjoyed before him.

Nuremberg Correspondent.

Augsburg, Oct. 31.

Extract of a private letter, dated Vienna, October 25.

The journey of the Prince de Metternich to Hanover has been the subject of universal conversation in this capital during the last ten days. We are very far from being desirous to penetrate the secrets of policy; but we may be justified in communicating what is said in our circles. It may be relied upon, that this government continues in the same relations of good intelligence with Russia, and that all its efforts tend to the maintenance of peace in the east of Europe.—This object can only be obtained in as far as the Ottoman Porte will consent, unreservedly, to the just demands of the cabinet of St. Peterburgh. It is true that the divan has acceded to most of the demands; but much difficulty exists relative to the guarantee required by the emperor Alexander in favor of the Greeks.

The English ambassador at Constantinople had, it is affirmed in the first place, proposed some modifications of the demands made by Russia; but this power would not consent to them. Austria, on the contrary, is of opinion, is well as Prussia, that the Porte ought to give the guarantee to the extent demanded by Russia. It was in this state of things that it was decided prince Metternich should proceed to Hanover, to influence the king of England to make common cause, in this respect, with Austria. If his highness succeed in this important negociation, England will be obliged to relax much in the policy she has hitherto held to, in regard to the Turks.

Journal de Paris.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a friend, to Mr. Alexander A. Martin, keeper of the Steam Boat Hotel Reading and News Room, Norfolk, dated

Monte Video, 9th Oct. 1821.

The brig Oswego, Hamilton, of Baltimore, being about to sail for Havana, I avail myself of this opportunity to wait on you with a list of vessels in port, their destination, &c. as far as I have been able to ascertain the same. You have doubtless heard, long ere this, of the capture of general Carrera, brother to two of that name who were put to death at Mendoza. He was taken after a desperate conflict, in which he displayed a courage rarely to be met with. Being some where in the interior, and anticipating an attack, he mustered his force, which was very small, compared with that of his enemy; and in order to intimidate them, he formed a large bo-

dy of old men, women, and children, in the rear, that the enemy might think them a reserve. This plan, by some means, reached the ears of his enemy, when he immediately ordered them to charge, which was so successful that very few escaped. Carrera received them with more than common bravery, and was taken fighting courageously. He was shot at Mendoza on the same spot where his brothers suffered. He met his fate like a hero, and although he had, of late, manifested a sanguinary disposition, by putting to the sword men, women and children, the most of the inhabitants of the South, think he merited a better end.

"It is said the official account of the fall of Lima has reached Mendoza. Whether this be true or not, I am unable to say, but it is well known that some five or six months ago, the place was closely besieged by San Martin, and the harbour strongly blockaded by Cochrane.

"Flour, at the last accounts, at Lima, was 120 dollars per barrel. I think that was the price of flour, a famine was not far distant, and the place, under such distressing circumstances, would be compelled to surrender.

"Paraguay is still shut, and has no communication with any place; no one suffered to enter their dominions, or depart from them.

"Markets have been very good for American produce, but have declined very much in consequence of several arrivals. Hides scarce and high."

Confirmation of the fall of Lima. Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Monte Video, to a friend in Portsmouth, (Va.) communicated to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon.

Monte Video, Oct. 18, 1821.

"We have had, ever since my arrival here, a report of the fall of Lima. The report is now confirmed, the official account having reached this place, by letters from general San Martin to the directors of Chili and Buenos Ayres. The general states that the Royalists evacuated the city early in July, but that a number remained in the castle of Callao, which he calculated on dispersing in a short time. The king's men residing in this place think that the evacuation of Lima by their party, is nothing more than a military *ruse de guerre*, and that ere long the city will again be in their hands. They say that the extreme want of provisions compelled them to abandon the city, and that as soon as they get a supply, (being more powerful in numbers than the insurgents,) they can easily take their possessions. San Martin is an old hand at the bellows, and I doubt very much whether he is to be deceived so easily. If this be so, time alone will develop. The government of Buenos Ayres appear to be coming to their senses—Aware of the depredations committed by privateers sailing under their flag, and aware also that their reputation must suffer from such abuses, they have determined to grant no more commissions. They have even gone further, and have recalled all those hitherto granted.—This is a very popular measure. Buenos Ayres has, for a long time, been a complete rendezvous for privateersmen, and in fact, for men of infamous characters, robbers, murderers, &c. and masters of vessels that ran away with their employers' property, always found there an asylum. But now the scene is changed, and I think South America, particularly Chili and Buenos Ayres, is in a fairer way than ever. God send them a speedy recognition of their independence."

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.

We have received some letters and papers from Buenos Ayres, some to the 10th of October. The Government Gazette contains a copy of an official paper, being the credential letter of a Portuguese chargé des affaires, addressed to the governor of the republic of La Plata, wherein that government is notified of the acknowledgment of the independence of that state, and of the other states of South America, which have established governments, and are recognized by the several people.

The affairs of Buenos Ayres were very prosperous, and the public affairs conducted with sagacity, moderation, and liberality.

Military operations had entirely ceased, in consequence of a decisive and sanguinary action which took place between the followers of the unfortunate general Joseph Miguei Carrera, and the army of the province of Mendoza. The action took place the latter end of August, the rallying word of Carrera was victory and extermination—and so desperate was the conflict that not one man of the troops under Carrera survived—excepting himself and some officers who were made prisoners, only to be made signal examples of—they were shot in the great square of Mendoza, a few days after the battle. The whole of South America, with the exception of a few of the provinces in the Upper Andes, where the disaffected had retired, but whose numbers are neither organised nor formidable, was in quiet.

In *El Argos* of Buenos Ayres of 11th September, we find it stated—"Some days ago Don Manuel Morena arrived in this city, from the United States of North America. He is the brother of the first secretary of the Provisional Junta of 1810, and had resided in the

northern republic about five years, improving his knowledge and profiting by the experience of that interesting republic. During the last months of his residence in that country, he was attached to the agent of the Colombian republic, as his secretary, and it is said that he brings with him very important information."

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated 17th November.

"Carthagena has at length been given up to the republican army, by capitulation—and I am happy to say it has been strictly adhered to by the patriots; too much praise cannot be lavished upon the officers and men, both at and since their entry. The strictest discipline has been preserved. We have about 5,000 men in the city, moderate and well conducted—in short, we are in a much more flourishing situation than for many years past. Commerce begins to flourish, and produce is coming in fast."

Extract of a letter from a respectable source, of a late date, from St. Fee de Bagota.

"Dr. Bollman, agent for Barings, of London, has rented from the government of Colombia the salt works at Siguipaqua for 20 years, for the sum of two millions of dollars to be paid in advance, and is now treating to take the national debt, amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, at 7 per cent. interest—this is very favorable for the country.—*Phil. Gaz.*

HILLSBOROUGH.
Wednesday, January 16.

Counterfeit Notes.—We feel it our duty to mention, that there are in circulation counterfeit notes, in imitation of the twenty dollar notes of the State Bank of North Carolina. One of them was shown to us a few days since; the imitation is sufficiently accurate to escape common observation. Persons receiving money will do well to be cautious.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a law inflicting the punishment of death for the wilful murder of a slave. Many of our readers are perhaps aware, that heretofore this crime, the wilful, malicious and deliberate murder of a slave, was in that state but slightly punished by fine and imprisonment.

Judge Nash, we learn, has been appointed by his excellency governor Holmes, to hold the court of Oyer and Terminer, directed to be held at Newbern, in the course of the present month, for the trial of persons at present confined in the jail of that place. *Register.*

Bank Dividends.—The Newbern has just declared a dividend of four per cent for the last half year, and the bank of Cape Fear one of three and a half.

Cotton.—Of this article there has been purchased at this market the present season, upwards of ten thousand bales, exclusive of bags—and it is thought not three hundred bales are now in Fayetteville. *Observer.*

It is understood (says the Washington City Gazette) that the legislature of South Carolina, assembled at Columbia, have, in caucus, not without some opposition, nominated, for the office of president of the United States, WILLIAM LOWNDES, at present a representative from that state.

The grand jury of Kent county, Delaware, have presented the common practice of circulating ardent spirits for some time previous to the annual elections, as immoral, and an encroachment upon the freedom of elections.

A civil action was determined in the supreme judicial court at Boston, Dec. 29th ult. against one Knights, the master of a ship, for abusing a boy by the most wanton acts of cruelty and oppression, when on a voyage to the East Indies. The jury returned a verdict of \$4,100 damages.—The boy is now in the Lunatic Hospital, in consequence of a distraction produced, as is supposed, by the barbarous treatment he experienced. We have seldom heard of a case displaying such flagrant proofs of cruelty, without adequate inducement other than mere wantonness and bad temper.

The house of representatives have decided to call for information on the subject of the misunderstanding between governor Jackson and judge Fromentin; we may therefore expect that the whole facts will soon be before the public, and that their publication will be followed by a very full discussion, in congress, of the propriety of the conduct of each of those officers. Such a discussion may be useful, as it will tend to inform future officers, who may be similarly situated, what course it would be proper for them to pursue; besides, every such discussion by the independent represen-

tatives of freemen must be favorable to the rights of the people.

From the National Intelligencer.
Fourth Census of the People of the United States.

Not being able at present to find room for the whole table of recapitulation of the results of the fourth enumeration of the people of the United States, we anticipate it, in order to gratify the curiosity of our readers, by publishing the following aggregate and grand total. The whole table shall be published in a day or two.

	Maine	298335
New Hampshire	244161	
Massachusetts	523287	
Rhode Island	83059	
Connecticut	275248	
Vermont	235764	
New York	1,372812	
New Jersey	277575	
Pennsylvania	1,049398	
Delaware	72749	
Maryland	407350	
Virginia	1,065366	
North Carolina	638829	
South Carolina, except Kershaw dist.	490809	
Georgia	340989	
Alabama	127901	
Mississippi	75448	
Louisiana	153407	
Tennessee	422813	
Kentucky	564317	
Ohio	581434	
Indiana	147178	
Illinois	55211	
Missouri	66586	
Territory of Michigan	8896	
Territory of Arkansas	14273	
District of Columbia	33039	
Grand total	9,625734	

From the Norfolk Herald.

The speech of Louis the 18th, from which we gave a few extracts in our last, is copied entire into this day's paper. It is worthy of admiration, that France, after 25 years of active warfare, during part of which she was subjected to all the horrors of a civil war, and in the end burthened with the charge of maintaining the armies of her enemies and laid under heavy contribution to defray the expence of placing the Bourbons in power—it is worthy of admiration, we say, that under circumstances such as these, France should in only six years, have attained to so prosperous and happy a condition as she is represented to be in by the speech of the king.—Her credit firmly established—her finances abundant—her internal trade, manufactures and commerce, flourishing—her people contented, happy, and living in peace and harmony; and she has met the heavy demands for contributions imposed on her by the allies, and all the expenses of government, without burthening the people with oppressive taxes—and even those that had been imposed and cheerfully borne, have been lightened by a diminution of the land tax. Shall we ascribe all this to the wisdom of the existing government? Yes, but not to its understanding, (if we may be allowed to draw a distinction between the terms.) It was a wise policy in Louis the 18th, to continue the admirable system of government instituted by his predecessor; and he displayed his wisdom, as well as his magnanimity, in calling to his assistance those whom Napoleon had selected for ministerial offices. It is to Napoleon that the French owe the foundation of the good they are now enjoying, though their present sovereign certainly merits their praise for the readiness with which he silenced his prejudices and by the "mighty mind" of his enemy.

John Faddis.

Jan. 16. 01-3w

of the harbor, by a small vessel belonging there—several vessels evidently fitted for the plunder of Americans, had left the port about the same period.

City Gazette.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
January	9	38	44
	10	26	39
	11	26	34
	12	33	48
	13	37	40
	14	26	37
	15	34	49

To the Public.

THE person who wrote a letter to Mr. Taylor of Virginia, through the medium of the Post-Office in this place, during that gentleman's stay in this town, has betrayed a baseness of principle, and a cowardliness of conduct, belonging only to the vilest and most corrupt of the human race.

The public will understand that I had some transactions with Mr. Taylor, and that these were conducted honorably on both sides, as Mr. T. is ready on his part, at any time, to testify. While these transactions were pending, a letter was addressed to Mr. Taylor, through the post-office, signed "*A Friend*," conveying the most scandalous insinuations against me. The letter had no effect, but was treated with the contempt it merited, by Mr. T. Perhaps a silent contempt would have been the most proper for me to have used; but I feel myself bound to request the attention of the public to it; for if such proceedings are tolerated, no security or confidence will be found between man and man. I venture to predict that there is not an honorable or honest man in this place, who will not feel the utmost detestation at the conduct of this anonymous libeller, and I trust all such will assist me in exposing so base a wretch to me-rited public scorn.

Let "*a friend*" come forward and substantiate the insinuations he made against me to Mr. T. Did he expect that a gentleman would comply with his request contained in the following: "This *you* say nothing about, he is my next door neighbour." Nor the villany of the act was properly appreciated, and "*a friend*" may congratulate himself that he took the cowardly caution to conceal his name from Mr. T. "*A friend*" may escape public punishment by concealment, but the inward torments of so detestable a man, are by no means to be envied. If he is ever known by me, he may be assured that his disgrace and punishment shall be exemplary—if not, let him remain as he now must be, self-condemned and self-despised.

Wm. Clifton.

Hillsborough, Jan. 15, 1822. 01-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01-3w

NOTICE.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.
 Let thee sooth my sorrows, Mary,
 And connect thy fate with mine!
 Let thee still, though fortunes vary,
 Round my own thy fortunes twine?
 Could'st thou sooth without partaking,
 Balm I'd seek from nose but you;
 But this faithful heart, though breaking,
 Loves too well to break thine too.
 Why that glow of anguish'd feeling,
 Mantling on thy taled cheek?
 Do those tears of sorrow stealing
 Wounded, injured love bespeak?
 I can bear that woes surround me,
 Nor alone their rage will heed;
 They with keenest anguish wound me
 When the hearts that love me bleed.
 Toss'd o' fortune's rudest billow,
 None I seek my fate to share;
 For the breast my brow would pillow
 Feels the thorn that's planted there.
 With my woes I'll not distress thee,
 Thoughts of me and mine dispel;
 May some happier fortunes bless thee,
 Some fond heart love thee as well.
 "Dost thou think I peace can borrow
 When fate's storms thy peace destroy?
 No! 'tis sweet to share thy sorrow,
 Sweeter than another's joy.
 "When rude storms their horrors bringing
 'Round the rough oak wildly roar,
 Does the ivy's tender clinging
 Loose the embrace it twined before?
 "In thy sorrow I will cheer thee,
 All thy griefs I'll make my own;
 Thou wert mine when joy was near thee,
 I'll be thine though joy has flown."
 Should I, can I feel heart-broken
 Blest with love so true as this?
 No! I feel these tears betoken
 Quick returns of purest bliss.
 Sorrow's gloomy clouds are breaking,
 Far before hopes breeze they flee;
 Sorrow's pang my heart forsaking,
 Leaves it fill'd with love and thee.
 Heaven hath blest thy kind affection,
 And will soothe each pang we've known;
 Now the chord that breathed affection
 Shall respond to joy alone. — W. R.

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

From the Travels of President Dwight.
 —New Haven, 1821.

Not many years after the country of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day, into an Inn, in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and a supper. At the same time he observed, that he could pay for neither, as he had no success in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune. The hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good for nothing fellow; and told him, that she did not work so hard herself, to throw away her earnings upon such creatures as he was. A man who sat by, observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance, that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supp' him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper he turned to his benefactor; thanked him; and assured him, that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able, would faithfully recompense it. For the present he observed he could only reward him with a story; which if the hostess would give him leave he wished to tell. The hostess, whose complacency had been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian, addressing himself to his benefactor, said, "I suppose you read the Bible." The man assented. "Well," said the Indian, "the Bible say, God made the world; and then he took him, and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made light; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made man; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' Then he made woman; and took him, and looked on him, and say, 'It's all very good.' — The Indian, having told his story, withdrew.

Some years after, the man, who had befriended him, had occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield, then a frontier settlement, and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout, and carried to Canada. When he arrived at the principal settlement

of the tribe, on the southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation, an old Indian woman demanded, that he should be given up to her; that she might adopt him in the place of a son, whom she had lost in the war.—He was accordingly given to her; and lived through the succeeding winter in her family; experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer, as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him, and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out,—upon a given day.—The prisoner agreed to the proposal but not without some apprehensions that mischief was attended him. During the interval, these apprehensions increased to such a degree, as to dissuade him, effectually, from fulfilling his engagement. Soon after the same Indian found him at his work again; and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized, awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied, if he would meet him at the same place on a future day; which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them, and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed, without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whether he was going; but concluded, that if the Indian intended him harm he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe where he was, as he could be in any other place. Within a short time therefore, his fears subsided; although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way; and at night kindled a fire by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days, they came, one morning, to the top of an eminence, presenting a prospect of a cultivated country in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide then after reminding him, that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian, at an inn in that town, subjoined, "I am that Indian; now I pay you; go home." Having said this he bade him adieu; and the man joyfully returned to his own house.

Noble Example of Disinterestedness.

[From Wilke's History of the Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France—London, 1821.]

"To such an infamous perfection was the system of perjury and subornation carried, that twenty six witnesses were found to sign and swear, that on the 3d of April, 1815, General Gilly, with his own hands, and before their eyes, took down the white flag at Nismes, though it was demonstrated that at the time the tri-colored flag was raised, he was fifteen leagues from Nismes, and that he did not arrive till three days after the event. Before tribunals thus garnished innocence had not even a chance for protection. General Gilley was too prudent to appear, and was condemned to death on the charge of confraternity. When the General quitted Nismes, he thought either of passing into a foreign country or of joining the army of the Loire, and it was long supposed that he had actually escaped. But it was impossible to gain any point or find any security: his only hope was in concealment. The attempt was desperate; a friend found him an asylum in the cottage of a peasant, but the peasant was a protestant and the general was a catholic. "The step," said his friend, "merits consideration." The general did not hesitate; the peasant was poor, and his own life might be sold at a low price; but he confided in his honour. He entered the cottage of a peasant of the canton of Anduze. The name of Perrier deserves to be recorded: he lives by his daily labor, but he displayed virtues which would adorn a throne. The fugitive was welcomed; his name was not asked; it was a time of proscription; his host would know nothing of him; it was enough that he was unfortunate and in danger. He was disguised, and he passed for the cousin of Perrier. The general is naturally amiable, and he made himself agreeable; sat by the fire, eat potatoes, and contented himself with miserable fare. For several months he preserved his

retreat, though subject to frequent and eminent alarms. Often he heard the visitors of his host boast of having concealed general Gilly, and of being acquainted with the place of his concealment. Patroles were continually searching for arms in the houses of protestants; often in the night the general was obliged to leave his mattress, and half naked, hide himself in the fields.—Perrier, to avoid these dangers and inconveniences, made an underground passage, by which his guest might pass to an out house, constructed on the premises. The wife of Perrier could not endure that one who had seen better days, should live, as her family on bread and vegetables, and she occasionally brought meat to regale the melancholy stranger. These purchases were so unusual, that they excited attention; in a time of terror, danger is every where; it was suspected that Perrier had some one concealed; nightly visits were frequent. In this state of agony, he sometimes complained of the hardness of his lot. Perrier one day returned from market, in a meditative mood, and, after some enquiries from his anxious guest, he replied: "Why do you complain? you are fortunate, compared with the poor wretches whose heads were cried in the market; Bruguer, the pastor, at 2400 francs, Bresse, the mayor, at 2400 francs; and general Gilly at 10000!"

"Is it possible?" —Aye, it is certain.—Gilly concealed his emotion; a momentary suspicion passed his mind; he appeared to reflect. —Perrier," said he, "I am weary of life; you are poor and want money; I know Gilly, and the place of his concealment—let us denounce him: I shall no doubt obtain my liberty, and you shall have the 10,000 francs.—The old man stood speechless, as if petrified. His son a gigantic peasant, twenty-seven years of age, who had served in the army, rose from his chair, in which he had listened to the conversation, and in a tone not to be described, said, "Sir, hitherto, we thought you unfortunate but honest; we have respected your sorrow, and kept your secret; but since you are one of those wretched beings who would inform of a fellow creature, and insure his death to save yourself, there is the door; and if you do not retire I will throw you out of the window."—Gilly hesitated; the peasant insisted; the general wished to explain; but he was seized by the collar.—Suppose I should be general Gilly," said the fugitive; and the soldier paused. "And it is even so," he continued; "denounce me and the 10,000 francs are yours." The soldier threw himself on his neck; the family were dissolved in tears; they kissed his hands, his clothes; protested that they would never let him leave them, and that they would rather die than he should be arrested. In their kindness he was more secure than ever; but the cottage was more suspected, and he was at length obliged to seek another asylum. The family refused an indemnity for the expence he had occasioned them; and it was not till long after he decided them to accept an acknowledgement of the hospitality he had experienced. When the course of justice was more free, in 1820, gen. Gilly demanded to be tried, but there was nothing against him; and the duke d'Angouleme conveyed to Madam Gilly, the permission for the return of her husband to the bosom of his country.

Extract from a late number of the North-American Review.

"This article has already grown so long, that we can do no more than touch briefly on one topic in the chapter of prevention; but this we cannot pass over silently, because it relates to an evil that is of all others, the most extensive and appalling. Our readers have already anticipated that we allude to the unrestricted manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. Nothing is more common than the use of what was originally poetic language in speaking on this subject. People talk of swallowing distilled poison and maddening draughts; but these expressions have ceased to be figurative. Though we are fully aware of the mischief, though we have seen it demonstrated to be almost the sole cause of all the suffering, the poverty, and the crime to be found in this country, we still proceed without any attempt to lessen or to arrest it. We convert the exuberance of our harvests, which the bounty of Providence has bestowed, into a seductive poison, where 'the ingredient is a devil.' There is not only no restraint on the production of the article, but facility is afforded for its distribution. Men who are too lazy to work, are allowed

nearly without a check to entice others to lose their property, and their honesty in these infernal draughts. Formerly a dram could only be obtained at a tavern, but now every stoge in the country is turned into a dram shop; while in the cities they spring up in every street and at every corner. No farmer can go to purchase necessaries for his family without being exposed to temptation; no laborer can get to his home without passing a score of these tipping houses, but for which he would have gone home sober to his family. If he passes them at first, they are sure to decoy him at last. Fatigued, thirsty, and seeing them surrounded with his companions he may go by a few times, but he begins to enter by degrees, the practice soon becomes a habit, and he finally consumes his earnings and his strength within their pestilential attraction.—Yet with all this acknowledged, this immense and we fear increasing mischief, when a moderate tax would be some check upon it; a tax that would supply all the deficiencies of the treasury, and be levied upon the most noxious of all luxuries, we find the legislators of this nation shrink from imposing it, in fear for their popularity!

THE GAMESTERS.

A man, after travelling for a considerable time about the world, returned to his native country. His friends gathered around him, and, according to custom, cried—we are glad to see you in good health; come relate us your adventures. Ha! How many miracles were in an instant described! Gentlemen, said he, among other things, you know the great distance there is between the country of Horons and the Curs; well, at twelve hundred leagues from that country, I have seen a species of men that appeared to me altogether singular. Frequently they remained seated round a table till very late at night; there is no table cloth, nor any thing like food on the table.—Thunder might roar above their heads; two armies might fight between them; heaven might proclaim that the day of the last judgment is at hand; yet they would not quit their places: it would not occasion the least distraction among them—for they are deaf and dumb. At times, broken sounds are heard to come out of their mouths: these sounds have no connexion between them, and cannot express much; and yet they have the power to make the eyes of those men roll in a strange manner. I have often looked upon them with admiration; they are never in want of spectators who are drawn thither by curiosity; and believe me, my friends, I will never forget the terrible faces I saw on many similar occasions.—Despair, rage, and sometimes a malignant joy, mixed with uneasiness, were alternately impressed on those faces. Now it was the fury of the Eumenides; then the serious and sullen mien of the judges of the infernal regions; now the pangs of a criminal conducted to execution.—But, asked the friends of the traveller, what can be the motives of those miserable beings to assemble thus! Have they devoted their time to work for the public good? No. Probably they are endeavouring to find out the square of the circle! No, much less. Do they meet to do penance for their crimes? No, no! You speak of real maniacs, without hearing, without speaking, without feeling: what then can they be doing? —They play.

They above is a translation of an apologue of Mr. Litchwehr, a German fabulist.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULSON,

The following passage extracted from "the Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor," for the present month, a periodical work published at Baltimore, may be new to many of your readers, and cannot fail to please, both on account of its eloquence, and the excellent spirit which it breathes. Please to give it a place in your paper.

J. T.

The days of persecution, it is to be hoped, and perhaps believed, have run their course.—They have settled into the abyss of time, and will never again be drawn out to darken and disgrace the history of human nature. The hideous spirit of those days, whose poisonous breath infected all that was pure in the human heart, and blasted all that was fair and lovely in the Christian scheme, is powerless, subdued by the majesty of truth, and the rising strength of unperverted reason. Heaven has smiled on the land, and the chimeras which so long brooded in the imagination, and settled upon the soul, have gradually dissolved and disappeared. If some traces of them still

remain, they are like the inscriptions on the mouldering monuments of antiquity, losing something of their distinctness and form with the return of every sun. The finger of time will at length, erase them, and leave a fair surface, on which shall be written in characters that can never be defaced, the motto of all succeeding ages, "Truth and Christian charity."

It is the peculiar misfortune of society that we admire those exploits which are rather dazzling than useful, and that a nation should aim at being great and splendid rather than being happy. Creatures of education, we imbibe in early youth the spirit of romance and chivalry: that which is in fact a necessary evil is presented under the imposing form of "glorious circumstance;" Homer does more than philosophy and christianity can undo; and, in fine, we ram about like mortals in the enchanted abode of the fairies, with unanointed eyes, mistaking for solid gold, for delicious dainties, that which in reality, is but tinsel and frippery, and dirt.

These conclusions are obvious in our closets, but they come too late to counteract the effects of education; we seldom reduce them to practice, but move along though life in this, as in many other respects, with our conduct one way and our argument the other. Virgil's trumpet never wants a successor who is equally fortunate in his trade—"Orciere viros, martemque accendit cantu,"—of rousing tools and making slaughter.

CAMPBELL.

The only things in which we can be said to have any property, are our actions. Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune, our reputation by malice, our spirits by calumny, our health by disease, our friends by death. But our actions must follow us beyond the grave; with respect to them alone we cannot say that we shall carry nothing with us when we die, neither that we shall go naked out of the world. Our actions must clothe us with an immortality loathsome or glorious; these are the only title deeds of which we cannot be disinherited; they will have their full weight in the balance of eternity, when every thing else is nothing, and their value will be confirmed and established by those too sure and stateless destroyers of all other earthly things—time and death.

THE TWO FARMERS.

Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?" "These," cried the other, "why, these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What, coming up already?" cried the fretter. "Yes, while you were fretting, I was working!" "What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?" "Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief." "Lord, why then you have no need to fret at all." "True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of my fortune; and it is astonishing how quickly might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscribers stable, on the night of the 25th inst. a dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse, blaze face, one hind foot white, not recollect which, four feet eleven inches high, nine or ten years old. Any person giving information so that I get him shall be reasonably compensated for their trouble and all expenses paid.

Abraham Borland,
 Four miles south east of Hillsborough,
 Orange County, Dec. 29, 1821. 99-38

Notice is hereby given, THAT administration of the estate of RICHARD D. ASHE, deceased, late of Orange county, was granted to the subscriber by the court of pleas and quarter sessions of said county, at the last term thereof; and that all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby required to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment, otherwise they will be barred. Also all persons indebted to the deceased, must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

P. P. Ashe,
 Administrator.

Dec. 24.

98-38